IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace paragraph [0001] in its entirety with the following paragraph. The following replacement paragraph is marked to show changes made.

[0001] The present invention ~~is~~ pertains generally to computer-implemented databases, and more specifically to a data model for accessing online analytical processing databases.

Please replace paragraph [0028] in its entirety with the following paragraph. The following replacement paragraph is marked to show changes made.

[0028] Description of Exemplary Embodiments

Figure 2 is an illustration of exemplary dimensions 226 and 228, associated with contents of a database 212. The database 212 is a relational database comprising six columns. Column 214 contains data items pertaining to sales region, column 216 contains data items pertaining to country, column 218 data items pertaining to state, column 220 contains data items pertaining to city, column 222 contains data items pertaining to population, and column 224 contains data items pertaining to customer name. A dimension represents a specific perspective of the contents of a database. Multiple dimensions may be defined for a given database. Typically, a hierarchy is associated with a dimension. For example, a time dimension can consist of days, weeks, months, and years, or a geography dimension can consist of cities, states/provinces, and countries. Dimension members act as indices for identifying a particular data item or range of data items within a database. Typically, a database user, such as business, designs a dimension to capture information pertinent to the business. Two such logical dimensions are illustrated as dimensions 226 and 228. Dimension 226 organizes customers by geographic location and dimension 228 organizes customers by sales region. The dimension ~~225~~ 226 comprises members 'country', 'state', 'city', and 'customer name'. The dimension 226 also contains a member property, 'population', which is a property of the member 'city'. The dimension 228 comprises members 'sales region', 'city', and 'customer name'. The dimension 228 also contains a member property, 'population', which is a property of the member 'city'. The linear

structure in dimension 226 organizes customers in cities, cities in a state, and states in countries. The linear structure in dimension 228 organizes customers in cites and cities in sales region. A sales region may contain cities from more than one country and a country may be split into more than one sales region. In both dimensions, cities have a population. The depiction of orthogonal axes 230 and 232 indicate that the dimension 226 and the dimension 228 may each be contained in a cube. With respect to databases, cubes are well known in the art. A cube is a fundamental entity that is typically used in OLAP databases.

Please replace paragraph [0030] in its entirety with the following paragraph. The following replacement paragraph is marked to show changes made.

[0030] The structures of the dimensions 226 and 228 provide a linear hierarchy by which a database user can search (drill down) the database for a particular data item. For example, if a database user is searching for the name of a particular customer, the dimension 228 would be utilized to drill down through the sales region, city, and customer name. If the database user also wants to know the country of the same customer, the dimension 226 would be utilized to drill down ~~t~~ to the country. Note that two separate dimensions are defined, corresponding to the two different hierarchies of customer.